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World Production and Trade

OCT 30 1987

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Washington, D.C. 20250

Weekly
Roundup

WR 40-87

October 7, 1987

The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following developments in world agriculture and trade.

GRAIN AND FEED

HUNGARY May Reduce Corn Exports. Potentially poor wheat and barley harvests may reduce Hungary's exportable corn supplies, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Vienna, Austria. Corn intended for export may now be used domestically. Since Hungary normally exports to other East European countries, this could increase the region's need to import feed grains from outside the Eastern Bloc.

OILSEEDS AND PRODUCTS

EC Increases Export Subsidy on Rapeseed. The European Community (EC) is increasing its export subsidy for rapeseed 6 percent--from 235 European Community Units (ECU) (\$268) per ton to 250 ECU (\$285) per ton. The new level is only slightly below the current crushing subsidy of 252.47 ECU (\$288) per ton. Due to this year's record harvest, the Community fears that large quantities will be offered to intervention if export outlets cannot be found.

EC Considers Fats and Oils Tax. In an effort to stabilize the EC budget, Community agricultural ministers recently renewed discussion of a tax on fats and oils; however, no consensus was reached. The tax will likely be debated at the EC Foreign Affairs Council in November after the Commission has completed its consultations with third countries.

DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

EC Raises Export Subsidies To Compete with Export Enhancement Program. The EC created a new and higher level of export restitutions (subsidies) for countries where U.S. Export Enhancement Programs (EEP) are in effect for poultry meat. The EC raised export subsidies for special poultry meat classifications by 20 to 32 percent for Egypt, Iraq and the Canary Islands.

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EXCHANGE Rec'd

OCT 26 1987

In response to these new EC subsidies, an Egyptian importer recently purchased 1,000 tons of French broilers for October delivery at the competitive price of \$980 per ton (cost, insurance and freight, Alexandria). The importer indicated that although he prefers U.S. chicken, he bought the French product because of the competitive prices and also because it was easier to arrange quick delivery to fill the spot shortages that appear in the local market.

FRUITS

Minimal Decline Forecast for Deciduous Fruit Crops in the NORTHERN HEMISPHERE. Deciduous fruit production in the Northern Hemisphere is currently forecast at 29,674,900 tons for 1987/88, marginally below the combined volume harvested a year ago. (The category of deciduous fruit includes apples, pears, apricots, cherries, peaches and nectarines. Data for fresh plums and prunes are no longer compiled.) In view of the generally favorable weather that prevailed throughout the growing season, crop prospects in North America appear excellent. Substantial increases for all deciduous fruit crops in the United States and Canada will more than offset Mexico's losses stemming from late season frosts and hail storms.

Throughout Europe, production in many countries was hurt by an unusually harsh winter followed by cold, wet weather during spring and early summer. Although no tree damage occurred, insufficient pollination reduced yields, the incidence of scab was high and harvesting schedules were delayed.

In Asia, results for the season appear mixed. After four consecutive years of production gains, Taiwan's 1987/88 apple output may drop 10 percent to 14,100 tons due to unseasonably warm weather during the winter dormant period. In contrast, Japan is expecting an apple crop of over 1 million tons--potentially the second largest harvest in the last 15 years--and a bumper harvest of sweet cherries. Current assessments indicate these gains will be marginally offset by short crops of pears, peaches and nectarines.

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Commercial production of fresh deciduous fruit in the Northern Hemisphere is as follows in 1,000 metric tons:

	1985 1/	1986 1/	1987 1/ 2/
North America:			
Canada	565.0	455.2	569.0
Mexico	725.3	939.3	900.3
United States	5,804.4	5,761.9	6,919.8
Total	7,094.7	7,156.4	8,389.1
European Community:			
Belgium/Luxembourg	299.6	350.1	325.2
Denmark	49.3	52.0	49.0
France	2,901.3	2,892.7	2,961.2
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	2,013.4	2,961.6	1,720.1
Greece	1,050.8	1,063.4	1,002.9
Italy	4,585.0	4,708.8	4,862.4
Netherlands	366.0	493.0	538.0
Spain	2,352.7	1,933.8	2,322.0
United Kingdom	323.8	358.1	366.4
Total	13,941.9	14,813.5	14,147.2
Other Europe:			
Austria	284.8	334.1	256.5
Hungary	953.6	1,252.9	1,000.0
Norway	72.7	39.8	53.0
Sweden	41.4	39.6	36.5
Switzerland	145.4	187.1	155.5
Turkey	2,887.0	3,085.0	2,930.0
Yugoslavia	802.1	1,073.0	978.0
Total	5,187.0	6,011.5	5,409.5
Total Europe	19,128.9	20,825.0	19,556.7
Asia:			
Japan	1,609.0	1,711.3	1,715.0
Taiwan	13.7	15.7	14.1
Total	1,622.7	1,727.0	1,729.1
Total Northern Hemisphere	27,846.3	29,708.4	29,674.9

1/ Denotes split years (1985/86, 1986/87, 1987/88) for apples and pears.

2/ Preliminary.

Commercial production of fresh apples in the Northern Hemisphere is as follows in 1,000 metric tons:

	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88 1/
North America:			
Canada	478.6	385.7	485.0
Mexico	442.8	628.9	612.9
United States	3,593.1	3,579.3	4,395.5
Total	4,514.5	4,593.9	5,493.4
European Community:			
Belgium/Luxembourg	221.1	269.4	246.0
Denmark	45.1	48.0	45.0
France	1,793.0	1,874.5	1,866.2
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1,409.7	2,180.1	1,150.0
Greece	256.5	315.5	297.2
Italy	2,012.0	2,020.0	2,196.0
Netherlands	270.0	400.0	395.0
Spain	988.1	828.6	945.0
United Kingdom	273.1	311.4	318.0
Total	7,268.6	8,247.5	7,458.4
Other Europe:			
Austria	240.8	283.2	217.2
Hungary	953.6	1,252.9	1,000.0
Norway	63.7	32.4	45.0
Sweden	37.8	35.8	32.7
Switzerland	127.0	163.3	134.0
Turkey	1,900.0	1,860.0	1,950.0
Yugoslavia	368.0	637.0	550.0
Total	3,690.9	4,264.6	3,928.9
Total Europe	10,959.5	12,512.1	11,387.3
Asia:			
Japan	909.8	986.1	1,003.0
Taiwan	13.7	15.7	14.1
Total	923.5	1,001.8	1017.1
Total Northern Hemisphere	16,397.5	18,107.8	17,897.8

1/ Preliminary.

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Commercial production of fresh pears in the Northern Hemisphere is as follows in 1,000 metric tons:

	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88 1/
North America:			
Canada	28.2	25.3	26.0
Mexico	52.0	57.5	57.4
United States	677.5	694.5	782.1
Total	757.7	777.3	865.5
European Community:			
Belgium/Luxembourg	78.5	80.7	79.2
Denmark	4.2	4.0	4.0
France	417.0	340.6	429.8
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	334.9	498.9	291.1
Greece	111.0	111.0	95.2
Italy	801.6	914.0	829.0
Netherlands	96.0	93.0	143.0
Spain	600.1	361.2	530.0
United Kingdom	50.7	46.7	48.4
Total	2,494.0	2,450.1	2,449.7
Other Europe:			
Austria	44.0	50.9	39.3
Norway	9.0	7.4	8.0
Sweden	3.6	3.8	3.8
Switzerland	18.4	23.8	21.5
Turkey	370.0	380.0	385.0
Yugoslavia	146.6	169.0	160.0
Total	591.6	634.9	617.6
Total Europe	3,085.6	3,085.0	3,067.3
Asia:			
Japan	470.5	489.3	475.9
Total Northern Hemisphere	4,313.8	4,351.6	4,408.7

1/ Preliminary.

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Commerical production of fresh apricots in the Northern Hemisphere is as follows in 1,000 metric tons:

	1985	1986	1987 1/
North America:			
United States	119.3	50.1	104.9
European Community:			
France	102.5	114.9	96.0
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1.8	2.0	1.8
Greece	127.6	86.0	93.0
Italy	194.9	192.0	175.0
Spain	153.1	149.8	137.0
Total	579.9	544.7	502.8
Other Europe:			
Turkey	202.0	350.0	230.0
Yugoslavia	26.4	26.0	18.0
Total	228.4	376.0	248.0
Total Europe	808.3	920.7	750.8
Total Northern Hemisphere	927.6	970.8	855.7

1/ Preliminary.

Commercial production of fresh cherries in the Northern Hemisphere is as follows in 1,000 metric tons:

	1985	1986	1987 1/
North America:			
Canada	16.0	8.6	18.0
United States	250.0	226.7	337.0
Total	266.0	235.3	355.0
European Community:			
France	100.8	91.1	99.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	248.8	249.4	251.7
Greece	23.2	38.8	34.8
Italy	157.0	145.0	137.0
Spain	80.0	67.0	66.0
Total	609.8	591.3	589.0
Other Europe:			
Turkey	215.0	220.0	185.0
Yugoslavia	181.7	156.0	175.0
Total	396.7	376.0	360.0
Total Europe	1,006.5	967.3	949.0
Asia:			
Japan	23.3	16.7	18.8
Total Northern Hemisphere	1,295.8	1,219.3	1,322.8

1/ Preliminary.

Commercial production of fresh peaches and nectarines in the Northern Hemisphere is as follows in 1,000 metric tons:

	1985	1986	1987 1/
North America:			
Canada	42.2	35.6	40.0
Mexico	230.5	252.9	230.0
United States	1,164.5	1,211.3	1,300.3
Total	1,437.2	1,499.8	1,570.3
European Community:			
France	488.0	471.6	469.7
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	18.2	31.2	25.5
Greece	532.5	512.1	482.7
Italy	1,419.5	1,437.8	1,525.4
Spain	531.4	527.2	644.0
Total	2,989.6	2,979.9	3,147.3
Other Europe:			
Turkey	200.0	275.0	180.0
Yugoslavia	79.4	85.0	75.0
Total	279.4	360.0	255.0
Total Europe	3,269.0	3,339.9	3,402.3
Asia:			
Japan	205.4	219.2	217.3
Total Northern Hemisphere	4,911.6	5,058.9	5,189.9

1/ Preliminary.

Minimal Change Forecast in Production of Table Grapes in NORTHERN HEMISPHERE. Little change is expected in the total volume of table grapes produced in the Northern Hemisphere during the 1987 season. Moderate gains are expected in France, Japan, Mexico and the United States--a reflection of optimal growing conditions, area increases and, in the case of Mexico, the continuing shift of land and resources away from wine grapes into table grape production. Any production gains on the season will be tempered by weather-induced shortfalls throughout Europe where sharply lower crops are currently forecast for Italy, the world's leading commercial producer, as well as Greece, Spain and Yugoslavia.

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Commercial production of table grapes in the Northern Hemisphere is as follows in 1,000 metric tons:

	1985	1986	1987 1/
North America:			
Mexico	278.3	279.4	324.2
United States	708.6	707.1	N/A 2/
Total	986.9	986.5	N/A
European Community:			
France	153.9	131.0	136.9
Greece	345.9	311.0	268.1
Italy	1,720.0	1,755.8	1,700.0
Spain	561.3	555.0	553.0
Total	2,781.1	2,752.8	2,658.0
Other Europe:			
Yugoslavia	144.0	232.5	180.0
Total Europe	2,925.1	2,985.3	2,838.0
Asia:			
Japan	280.5	272.9	288.0
Total Northern Hemisphere	4,192.5	4,244.7	---

1/ Preliminary. 2/ First U.S. estimate available January 1988.

COCOA

WORLD Cocoa Crop Up. World cocoa bean production for the 1987/88 season (Oct/Sept) is forecast at a record 2.03 million tons, 5 percent more than last year's revised outturn of 1.94 million tons. The reasons for the gain are an expected return to more normal yields in some major producing countries, an increase in tree plantings and better management practices in newer producer nations and, in some countries, a marked improvement in grower prices.

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In West Africa, the forecast for 1987/88 is 1.1 million tons, 1 percent more than the previous year. In Cote d' Ivoire, the world's largest producer, the forecast of 590,000 tons is unchanged from last year's record crop. The prospect of two bumper harvests in succession stems from improved rains since July, an increasing number of trees falling within the optimal yield range of 9 to 20 years and expanded area coming into bearing age. Despite the adverse effect of deficient rainfall in 1986 on some older cocoa trees, most of the younger more vigorous trees were only slightly affected. Production from newer plantations should offset yield losses due to irregular and sporadic rainfall earlier this year. In Ghana, the forecast for 1987/88 is also unchanged from last year. Although farm gate prices for cocoa have been increasing in Ghana, they are still lower than those in neighboring countries. However, some farms burned in 1983 were replanted and are now beginning to come into production. After a record year in 1986/87, Cameroon's cocoa crop suffered from a dry period in early 1987 which may result in a slight reduction in the upcoming year. A World Bank program will help growers continue the slow process of regenerating cocoa trees, many of which are over 40 years of age. The long-range production trend is expected to turn upward by the early 1990's due to replanting. Problems remain in the distribution of fungicides and lack of spraying insects. In Nigeria, the 1987/88 forecast indicates an increase of 15 percent over last year. The massive devaluation of the naira coupled with internal liberalization of the cocoa trade have resulted in higher producer prices. This has encouraged new plantings and the rehabilitation and replanting of old cocoa fields with high-yielding hybrid seedlings. The supply and use of chemicals is expected to be considerably greater than last season because of the easing of import controls on these inputs.

South America's cocoa production for 1987/88 is forecast at 563,100 tons, 13 percent higher than last season. The forecast for Brazil of 400,000 tons is 13 percent more than last year's drought-damaged crop. Although the size of the upcoming (October-April) main cocoa crop in the state of Bahia remains uncertain because of the abnormally dry, warm winter season, a return to more normal yields is expected to result in a doubling of the 1988 temporao (May-September) crop. Bahia's drought damaged temporao crop was estimated to barely reach 1.5 million bags, the smallest harvest since 1983. Weather in the Bahia cocoa producing areas has been unfavorable and only recently has there been improvement in rainfall. However, current high prices are discouraging fertilizer and pesticide use. Besides the general drought damage, which includes wilt and premature pod ripening, some of the recent flowering, needed to produce cocoa pods next January and February, was lost. In Ecuador, the forecast for the upcoming season is 21 percent higher than the season just ended. However, the output of the 1986/87 crop was seriously hampered by high precipitation and low temperatures during the fruiting period which resulted in a crop 20,000 tons below the earlier forecast. In Colombia, the forecast of 52,000 tons represents an outturn 14 percent more than the previous year. Improved productivity in established plantations, coupled with an expansion of nearly 10 percent in producing area, were cited as major factors for the expected increase.

Central America/Caribbean production is forecast to fall 4 percent because of lower yields in the major producing countries. In the Dominican Republic, government budget restraints have limited renovation and rehabilitation of plantations. Thus yields remain low, reflecting the aging tree population, low density of trees per hectare and low rates of fertilizer application. In Mexico, the slight decline in the 1987/88 forecast from the previous year is due to higher input costs; good weather in Tabasco, the main producing state, and Chiapas is not expected to offset lower yields resulting from declining agro-chemical use.

Asia/Oceania's cocoa production forecast is projected to rise 9 percent in the upcoming season, reflecting this region's marked expansion in cocoa production in recent years. In Malaysia, where more than two-thirds of the cocoa is produced in this region, the forecast for 1987/88 is a record 185,000 tons, 12 percent more than the previous record of last season. Favorable weather combined with better control of diseases and young plantings reaching optimum productive age are the principal factors contributing to the higher output. With thousands of hectares reaching maturity in the next few years, Malaysia will move closer to becoming the third largest cocoa producer in the world.

Cocoa bean production for major countries and regions during the October-September crop year is as follows in 1,000 tons:

Country/Region	1986/87	1987/88 1/
Africa:		
Cote d'Ivoire 2/	590.0	590.0
Ghana	225.0	225.0
Nigeria 3/	100.0	115.0
Cameroon	125.0	120.0
Other	48.5	48.1
Total	1,088.5	1,098.1
South America:		
Brazil	355.0	400.0
Ecuador	70.0	85.0
Colombia	45.6	52.0
Other	25.8	26.1
Total	496.4	563.1
Central America/Caribbean:		
Mexico	38.9	37.0
Dominican Republic	41.6	39.0
Other	19.9	20.0
Total	100.4	96.0
Asia/Oceania		
Indonesia	38.0	40.0
Malaysia	165.0	185.0
Papua-New Guinea	30.0	30.0
Other	17.0	17.0
Total	250.0	272.0
World total	1,935.3	2,029.2

1/ Forecast. 2/ Includes marketing from Ghana. 3/ Includes cocoa marketed through Benin.

WEEKLY EXCHANGE RATE DEVELOPMENTS

The dollar reached a 6-week high against most major currencies during the week ending October 2. Aiding the advance was President Reagan's signing of the new debt ceiling. This action was viewed as reaffirming the Gramm-Rudman deficit-cutting principles and proof that the United States is serious about reducing its budget deficit. Traders were further encouraged by Treasury Secretary Baker's proposal to include gold in a basket of commodities to be used in appraising a country's exchange rate.

Currencies	Current rate 10/1/87	----Percent change from----		
		week ago 9/24/87	month ago 9/3/87	year ago 10/86
Argentine Austral	2.5230	2.81	14.89	136.23
Australian Dollar	1.4079	2.81	1.76	-10.03
Brazilian Cruzado	51.4400	1.47	6.30	270.68
Canadian Dollar	1.3070	-.60	-.56	-5.80
South African Rand	2.0811	1.45	2.70	-7.39
Thai Baht	25.7600	.00	.11	-1.20
ECU	.8873	1.27	2.19	-8.03
British Pound	.6120	.49	1.40	-12.65
French Franc	6.1240	1.03	2.06	-6.69
West Germany Mark	1.8392	1.14	2.67	-8.31
Japanese Yen	146.1000	1.81	3.58	-6.62
South Korean Won	806.1000	-.03	-.19	-7.66
New Taiwan Dollar	30.0300	-.09	-.09	-18.08

Exchange rates are spot as of 3 p.m. eastern time, October 1.

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

The status of USDA's Export Enhancement Program as of Oct. 1, 1987, was as follows in metric tons:

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY/RESULTS
76. Tunisia vegetable oil	Sept. 24, '87	60,000
75. Singapore frozen poultry	Sept. 24, '87	2,000
74. Near East table eggs (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Yemen)	Aug. 27, '87	50 million eggs Sold 24.8 million eggs
73. Saudi Arabia dairy cattle	Aug. 27, '87	2,000 head
72. Iraq barley	Aug. 10, '87	150,000
71. Brazil wheat	July 30, '87	300,000
70. Colombia wheat	July 30, '87	300,000
69. Israel wheat	May 29, '87	200,000

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

68.	Bangladesh wheat	May 22, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
		July 8, '87	50,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 12, '87	150,000	Sold 144,500
		Sept. 11, '87	300,000	
67.	Soviet Union wheat	Apr. 30, '87	4,000,000	COMPLETE
66.	Turkey rice	Apr. 3, '87	70,000	Sold 12,000
65.	Colombia barley malt	Apr. 3, '87	15,000	
64.	Iraq table eggs	Feb. 20, '87	189 million eggs	Sold 178 million
63.	Canary Islands poultry	Feb. 9, '87	5,000	Sold 2,000
62.	Nigeria wheat	Jan. 28, '87	500,000	
61.	China wheat	Jan. 26, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 18, '87	1,000,000	Sold 970,000
60.	Iraq wheat	Jan. 16, '87	800,000	Sold 715,000
59.	Switzerland barley or sorghum	Jan. 16, '87	250,000	Sold 9,000
58.	Poland wheat	Jan. 7, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
		July 2, '87	500,000	Sold 451,000
57.	Poland barley or sorghum	Dec. 31, '86	200,000	Sold 167,000
56.	Romania wheat	Dec. 23, '86	250,000	
55.	Iraq poultry	Dec. 22, '86	60,000	COMPLETE
54.	Dominican Republic table eggs	Dec. 9, '86	25 million eggs	Sold 11.1 million eggs
53.	Zanzibar wheat flour	Dec. 9, '86	20,000	Sold 6,000
52.	Tunisia barley	Dec. 1, '86	150,000	
51.	Gulf countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates) dairy cattle	Oct. 30, '86	1,500 head	COMPLETE
		Aug. 27, '87	1,500 head	
50.	West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Gabon, Liberia, Niger, Togo) wheat	Oct. 30, '86	345,000	Sold 113,200
49.	Dominican Republic poultry	June 15, '87	185,000	
		Oct. 29, '86	1,500	COMPLETE
48.	Philippines barley malt	Oct. 20, '86	60,000	Sold 25,000
47.	Cameroon wheat flour	Oct. 14, '86	20,000	
46.	Romania barley	Sept. 24, '86	200,000	Sold 125,000
45.	Venezuela barley malt	Sept. 4, '86	100,000	
44.	Cyprus barley	Aug. 26, '86	150,000	Sold 118,000
43.	Canary Islands wheat	Aug. 8, '86	100,000	
42.	Egypt semolina	Aug. 6, '86	30,000	Sold 23,000
		Sept. 29, 1987		Balance withdrawn
41.	Soviet Union wheat	Aug. 1, '86	4,000,000	EXPIRED
40.	Canary Is. dairy cattle	July 28, '86	3,000 head	Sold 2,985

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

39.	Hong Kong table eggs	July 28, '86	44 million eggs	COMPLETE
38.	Senegal wheat	July 17, '86	100,000	COMPLETE
		Sept. 11, '87	110,000	
37.	India vegetable oil	July 8, '86	25,000	COMPLETE
36.	Jordan barley	June 17, '86	60,000	COMPLETE
35.	Israel barley	June 17, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
		Sept. 14, '87	200,000	Sold 13,324
34.	Tunisia dairy cattle	May 29, '86	4,000 head	COMPLETE
33.	Algeria dairy cattle	May 29, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE
32.	Sri Lanka wheat	May 16, '86	125,000	COMPLETE
		March 5, '87	95,000	Sold 85,000
		Aug. 20, '87	240,000	
31.	Saudi Arabia barley	May 7, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 6, '86	250,000	COMPLETE
		Sept. 16, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 8, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
				(201,000)
		Jan. 5, '87	1,250,000	COMPLETE
		May 15, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 4, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
30.	Algeria barley	Apr. 17, '86	500,000	Sold 108,000
29.	Morocco dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	4,000 head	COMPLETE
28.	Turkey dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE
		June 18, '86	5,000 head	
27.	Egypt dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	6,000 head	COMPLETE
		Sept. 12, '86	10,000 head	Sold 3,411
26.	Yemen poultry feed	Apr. 14, '86	150,000	Sold 111,468
25.	Yugoslavia wheat	Apr. 10, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
		June 24, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 7, '86	500,000	Sold 417,050
24.	Indonesia dairy cattle	Apr. 9, '86	7,500 head	COMPLETE
		June 18, '87	8,000 head	COMPLETE
23.	Syria wheat	Apr. 8, '86	700,000	CANCELED
22.	Benin wheat (remaining 15,000 tons transferred to West Africa)	Apr. 7, '86	45,000	COMPLETE
21.	Algeria table eggs	Apr. 4, '86	500 million	Withdrawn eggs
		Sept. 29, '87		
20.	Iraq dairy cattle	Apr. 4, '86	6,500 head	Sold 6,028
19.	Jordan wheat	Mar. 19, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
		June 20, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 31, '86	225,000	COMPLETE
18.	Tunisia wheat	Mar. 18, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 22, '86	800,000	Sold 300,000
17.	Algeria wheat flour	Feb. 25, '86	100,000	
		Sept. 29, '87		Withdrawn
16.	Algeria semolina	Feb. 11, '86	250,000	Sold 30,000

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

15. Philippines wheat	Jan. 7, '86	150,000	COMPLETE (152,400)
	Aug. 10, '87	500,000	Sold 200,000
14. Zaire wheat	Dec. 27, '85	35,000	COMPLETE
	May 15, '86	45,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 10, '86	40,000	COMPLETE
	July 16, '87	80,000	Sold 45,000
13. Nigeria barley malt	Dec. 10, '85	100,000	Sold 80,464
12. Iraq wheat flour	Dec. 9, '85	150,000	COMPLETE
	Jan. 7, '87	175,000	Sold 75,000
11. Egypt poultry	Nov. 26, '85	8,000	COMPLETE
	Mar. 21, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
	June 18, '86	5,000	COMPLETE
	July 8, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 19, '86	25,000	COMPLETE
	Feb. 27, '87	6,000	COMPLETE
10. Zaire wheat flour	Nov. 18, '85	64,000	COMPLETE
	May 15, '86	30,000	COMPLETE
9. Philippines wheat flour	Nov. 15, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000
	Sept. 29, '87		Balance withdrawn
8. Jordan rice	Nov. 8, '85	40,000	Sold 38,700
	Jan. 13, '87	60,000	
7. Turkey wheat	Oct. 16, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (506,600)
	May 8, '86	500,000	Sold 248,000
6. Morocco wheat	Sept. 30, '85	1,500,000	COMPLETE
	Dec. 9, '86	790,000	COMPLETE
	July 1, '87	500,000	Sold 310,000
5. Yemen wheat	Sept. 6, '85	100,000	COMPLETE
	Jan. 26, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
4. Yemen wheat flour	Aug. 20, '85	50,000	COMPLETE
	Apr. 14, '86	100,000	COMPLETE
	May 18, '87	100,000	Sold 50,000
3. Egypt wheat	July 26, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 30, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (512,500)
	June 24, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	July 29, '86	52,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 8, '86	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	July 8, '87	500,000	Sold 350,000
2. Egypt wheat flour	July 2, '85	600,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 6, '86	600,000	Sold 356,000
1. Algeria wheat (ex durum)	June 4, '85	1,000,000	COMPLETE
wheat (ex durum)	Apr. 10, '86	1,000,000	Sold 616,000
durum	Nov. 10, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
durum	Mar. 16, '87	300,000	COMPLETE
durum	July 24, '87	300,000	Sold 244,000

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY
Announced as of Oct. 1, 1987

Announced to Date	33,750,590 tons grains and products (grain equivalent) 308 million table eggs 142,500 tons frozen poultry 69,000 head dairy cattle 85,000 tons vegetable oil
Sold to Date	19,687,759 tons wheat 2,101,466 tons flour (grain equivalent) 4,259,324 tons barley 72,610 tons semolina (grain equivalent) 140,615 tons barley malt (grain equivalent) 106,000 tons sorghum 50,700 tons rice 111,468 tons poultry feed 25,000 tons vegetable oil 137,499 tons frozen poultry 53,424 head dairy cattle 257,773,548 table eggs
Total Sales Value:	\$2,502.3 million
Estimated Bonus Book Value:	\$1,737.6 million
Market Value of Awards:	\$1,217.1 million

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EXCHANGE SECTION

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Selected International Prices

Item	: October 6, 1987	: Change from	: A year
	: a week ago	: ago	
ROTTERDAM PRICES 1/			
Wheat:		\$ per MT	\$ per MT
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%.	147.50	4.01	+2.50
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%....	137.50	3.74	+2.00
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W.	133.00	3.62	+2.50
No. 3 H.A.D.....	163.00	4.44	-0-
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum...	167.50	4.56	+1.50
Feed grains:			
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn....	94.00	2.39	+3.00
Soybeans and Meal:			
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.....	217.35	5.92	+3.60
Brazil 47/48% Soya Pellets	232.00	--	+4.00
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal.....	213.00	--	+5.00
U.S. FARM PRICES 3/			
Wheat	92.95	2.53	+2.57
Barley.....	59.25	1.29	-2.30
Corn.....	61.02	1.55	+1.57
Sorghum.....	54.67	2.48 2/	-1.98
Broilers.....	972.45	--	-2.43
EC IMPORT LEVIES			
Wheat 5/.....	206.41	5.62	+2.43
Barley.....	205.02	4.46	+2.70
Corn.....	185.35	4.71	-19.60
Sorghum.....	192.15	4.88	-17.06
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....	--	--	--
EC INTERVENTION PRICES 7/ 9/			
Common wheat(feed quality)	181.63	4.94	+0.73
Bread wheat (min. quality)	191.18	5.20	+0.76
Maize.....	191.18	4.86	+0.76
Barley and all other feed grains, excluding maize.	181.63	--	+0.73
Broilers 4/ 6/.....	--	--	--
EC EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (subsidies)			
Wheat	134.05	3.65	+5.94
Barley.....	135.24	2.94	+9.13
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.....	--	--	--

1/ Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam. 2/ Hundredweight (CWT). 3/ Five-day moving average. 4/ EC category--70 percent whole chicken. 5/ Reflects lower EC export subsidy--down to 20.00 ECU/100 bag effective 9/14/83 from 22.50 ECU/100 bag set in 2/83. 6/ F.o.b. price for R.T.C. broilers at West German border. 7/ Reference price. 8/ Reflects change in level set by EC. 9/ Changes may be due partly to exchange rate fluctuations and/or ECU payments. N.A.=None authorized. N.Q.=Not quoted. Note: Basis October delivery.